The Virginia Gazette.

And Richmond and Manchester Advertiser.

RICHMOND: Printed (on Mondays and Thursdays) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, and CO. at the New Printing-Office, opposite Mr. Bowler's Tavern; where Subscriptions for this Paper, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received and carefully inserted; and Printing Work in its various Branches, executed in a neat and correct manner.

Four Dollars per Annum.] MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1793. [Numb. 5 of Vol. I.]

At a High Court of Chancery, held in *Richmond, March*, 9th, 1793.

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnston* and *John Johnston*, infants, by the said *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, administrator with the will annexed, of *Aquilla Johnson*, deceased, *William Duerson* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Molly Johnson, Nancy Johnson, James Johnson* and *Aquilla Johnson*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth, Richard, Sarah, Molly, Nancy, James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnson* the younger, deceased; *George Goodloe, James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe, Joseph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe, Aquilla Goodloe, Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd, John, Elizabeth, Robert, Aquilla, Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priscilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnson* the elder, deceased, DEFENDANTS.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe, Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said Defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next *September* term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ———, in the county of *Spotsylvania*, on some *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*. (A copy) (8)

Test, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those indebted to me, by account or obligation, to come and settle their accounts at Capt. *White*'s Tavern, in *Richmond*, with Mr. *Jesse White*; and all those that have accounts against me will be paid, if they are brought in properly adjusted.

STEPHEN PRENTISS.

April 23, 1793. [3—4]

FLEMING RUSSELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business on the road leading from the *Brook road* to the *Meadow-Bridges*, about three miles from the city of *Richmond*—Where he makes and repairs RIDING-CARRIAGES, also WAGGON and CART WHEELS.—His smith is well experienced in ironing wheels with hoop-tire. Riding-horses shod at 1s. 6d. per shoe, if iron is found 9d.—Waggon do. at 4s. 6d. per horse.——He has for sale, a nice SINGLE CHAIR, and a COACHEE, or FAMILY CARRIAGE.

Henrico, April 23, 1793. [3—4

PORT of NORFOLK, April 16, 1793.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Beacons are put down at the following places:

WILLLOUGHBY-POINT BEACON, *in four fathom Water.*

The Light-house bearing from said Beacon E. by S. ½ S. five leagues—Back river Point, N. ½ W. three leagues—Sand-Hill, on Old Point Comfort, the leading mark, W. by N. a little Northwardly.

HORSE-SHOE BEACON, *in four fathom Water.*

The Light-house bearing from said Beacon S. E. distance three leagues.—Crumps Hill bearing S. W.—Back-river N. W. by W.—Willoughby's Bluff, bearing W. by S.

MIDDLE-GROUND BEACON, *in four fathom Water.*

The Light-house bearing S. by W. ½ W. distance two leagues—Smith's Island N. N. E. distance five leagues—The Horse-shoe Beacon W. ½ N. distance 3 leagues.

The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

THE FRIENDS OF

Messr. *William Anderson & Co.*

ARE respectfully informed, that we expect the POWHATAN will be at *Norfolk* all this month, to receive their tobacco; and that we shall provide further freight if necessary:——We beg leave also to inform them, that reasonable advances will be made by the Agents of that House, to Consignors of tobacco, wheat, and flour.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS RIVES.

Richmond, April 16, 1793. [3 3]

IT is requested, that those Gentlemen who have not settled their accounts with me for the year 1792, will call as soon as possible at the Commission Office kept by NEWELL & Co. who are authorised to adjust the same, at the foot of the bridge over Shockoe Creek.

RICHARD BOWLER.

Richmond, April 19, 1793. (3—3)

WHEREAS the unexpected stoppage of the House of Messrs. *Donald & Burton*, of *London*, will no doubt occasion some alarm to their Creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on this subject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the result of their affairs in Europe, yet I conceive it proper in justice to my own conduct, and for the satisfaction of the several Creditors of that House on this Continent, to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorser of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me personally responsible, That these several claims and demands will be put in a short time in as fair a train for payment as can reasonably be expected, considering the circumstances of the case; and I request that all such Creditors will be pleased to communicate to me their respective demands by letter, that I may make speedy and ample provision for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I shall retain (as I am advised I may) the controul, as abundantly sufficient for that purpose.

It may also be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I shall carry on business in the COMMISSION line and otherwise, for my own account, and in my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

JOSEPH GALLEGO

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Messrs. J. & T. GILLIAT, where he will be constantly supplied with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

And other ARTICLES usual in his line of business.

☞ The store near the Bridge (at the house where he formerly resided) will be continued on his account, in the same line, under the management of Mr. AUBIN DELAFOREST.

*** The upper part of that house, he wishes to rent—It has many conveniencies, and would suit a genteel family.

Richmond, April 13, 1793. (6w-1)

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE first Number of this Paper appeared on Monday the 15th of April, instant, and will continue to be regularly published on Monday and Thursday mornings.

The price to subscribers will be Four Dollars per annum, the first half-yearly payment to be made at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

April 18, 1793.

☞ Those Gentlemen who still retain subscription-papers in their hands will oblige the Editors by sending them in immediately.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THE impression which the fate of the late King of France makes in this part of the world is of a nature too extraordinary to remain unnoticed. Previously to an enquiry into the particulars of transactions relative to an event so singularly important, it might not be improper to remark, that all the accounts which we have received are derived thro' the chanel of English papers, which on the present occasion, cannot but be suspected.

The interest which a man feels for a fellow being who has been so wretched as to merit from his crimes an exemplary punishment, is highly worthy of praise. If this be the case with regard to the fate of Louis, the sentiment is not only excuseable, but commendable; but if this interest arises from considering Louis as a being above men and laws, it must come short of its purpose, if intended to throw a censure upon a nation whose mildness and humanity are too well known to be doubted. Let us, however, examine if there be any grounds for such an accusation.

The partizans of monarchy delight in representing Louis as a prince whose only desire was to relieve the sufferings of his people. How can such an assertion be supported? It is well known that the expenses of his luxurious court were so extravagantly enormus, that all the taxes, intolerable as they were, and which were still increasing, were insufficient to supply the follies of the royal family. It was on this account that Louis was obliged to convene the assembly of the notables, with the express intention of taxing the two privileged bodies of the nation, the nobility and clergy, who constantly refused to bear their share of the imposts, under the pretext, that the revenue of the state were sufficient to balance the expenditures, if the expenses of the court were reduced. Here it might be asked, if Louis sincerely desired to relieve his people, why did he not reduce the expenses of the court? Why did he not suppress the innumerable pensions granted to the favorites, sycophants and such like that hovered about him?

The Assembly broke up without coming to any agreement, satisfactory either to the king or the people. The king, then, by his own authority, established the stamp act, which bore entirely upon the industrious part of the community. But this impost being exacted with difficulty, and still inadequate to the expenses of the government, Louis called a meeting of the states general, in hopes the representatives of the commons would enable him to impose taxes on the nobility and the clergy. To ensure himself a majority, the king granted to the commons, a number of representatives, equal to those of the priviledged bodies.

The repeated insults offered by the clergy and nobility to the commons, forced the latter to unite their efforts to humble those proud and useless petty tyrants. Their continual opposition to the welfare of the state, kindled in the breasts of the active part of the nation, that flame of liberty, the sudden progress of which so alarmed Louis, that to prevent its effects he called for the assistance of the military, who were immediately collected round Paris with an intention to compel the people to submit to a tyrant's will.—But a wise and over-ruling providence checked all these dreadful measures. The Bastile was taken, and the troops of despotism were obliged to withdraw.

The National Assembly, out of respect to the national prejudice in favor of kings, elected Louis to the highest degree of honor and consequence that a citizen can aspire to. Such a proof of confidence, after all that had happened, would have awakened in the most unfeeling man every sentiment of eternal gratitude—But monarchs are not acquainted with gratitude: oppression and murder are their trade, and treachery their leading characteristic. The sincerity and credulity of the nation were deceived in the conduct of the king, and they had now only to lament the blind confidence they had placed in a faithless despot.

If words and oaths were the criterion of men, the greatest confidence might have been reposed in Louis. But how did he keep his promises? Was it in quitting the post that was entrusted to him, after having been replaced in it against the will of the nation? Was it by massacres committed on peaceable and unarmed citizens, who were signing a petition on the altar of liberty, in the Champ de Mars? Was it by inviting all the tyrants of Europe to coalesce for the purpose of crushing men, who claimed the most equitable of all rights, the right of being free? Was it by wasting and sending off the national treasures to rebels and traitors, who wished to rend the bosom of their country? Was it, in short, for having on the tenth of August caused wine and money to be distributed amongst the Swiss guards, to provoke them to fire on the people?

It has, indeed, been denied that Louis gave orders to fire. Well, let it be so—But if his wish had been to spare the blood of the citizens, why did he not give orders to his guards to cease their firing?

It may not be amiss here to observe, that, a long time before this happened, the National Assembly had begged Louis to dismiss the Swiss guards; which he had constantly refused to do. If all these circumstances are not enough to convince the most prejudiced that Louis deserved the punishment he suffered, what possible crime can a traitor commit, that can merit punishent at all? Was Arnold, and some other American traitors, a hundredth part so culpable, as he, for whose fate so many Americans now manifest so resentful a regret.

It may, perhaps, be objected, that the inviolability of an executive officer ought to have prevented sentence of death from passing. Vain objection! weak and delusive idea! It is well known that a majority of the constituent assembly consisted of men from the humbled privileged orders; others of them were bribed by the civil list. These were the men that decreed the inviolability of the supreme executive; not that they supposed it would consolidate the happiness of the people, but because it was advantageous to those who decreed it.

I call upon the common sense of every rational creature, to determine, whether there can be a more shocking absurdity than that of the *inviolability* of a public officer. If the people were deceived by the representatives, did they lose the right of punuishing the officer who abused the power entrusted to him? What! clothed in his inviolability, was a public officer to squander the treasures of his constituents—was he to shed, with impunity, the blood of his fellow citizens—Was he to bring in ferocious barbarians to spread fire and sword through the nation, and rivet eternally the chains of slavery?

O Columbians! O my countrymen! I console myself in believing that such opinions are only supported by aspiring hypocrites; men among us, who under the viel of pretended pity, endeavour to render odious the spirit of republicanism; and would crush alike the rights of reason and of man.

Heroes, who have fallen; brave and virtuous citizens who have been profuse of blood in the sacred cause of liberty! say, did you ever entertain an idea of an inviolable officer? Did you lay the foundation of your country's happiness only to bestow on public servants the right of being above the laws? If this was not your aim, why should any one suppose that twenty-six millions of men have been so devoid of common understanding, as to give their assent to the decree of the constituent assembly, declaring Louis inviolable!

As we are at a great distance from the scene of action, it would be perhaps the most prudent part to suspend our opinions, in regard to the justice of the decree that sentenced Louis, till direct intelligence arrives from France. If necessity has compelled the National Convention to pass sentence on the late king, what can be said against it?—*Salus publica prima lex.*

But if, notwithstanding, after all that has been said in vindication of a people fighting in defence of the rights of human nature, there should yet be any among us unfeeling enough to imprecate ill success on the national cause, may all such, sooner or later, have the ineffable honor and happiness of so far experiencing the favors and blessings of royalty, as to be thrown into some bastile, some Spandau, a Magdebourg, a dungeon or a prison-ship, there to sweat away six, eight, or ten months, or as many years, to ruminate at pleasure on the sympathetic kindness of their IDOL, and to curse the popular governments, which are now dawning upon a long oppression and long benighted world.

SCEVOLA.

April 18.

STATE PAPER.

Inſtructions from the proviſional executive council of the French Republic to the Governer and director of the French part of St. Domingo.

WHEN France broke its fetters and brought the tyrant's head under the ſword of juſtice, ſhe well knew that ſurrounding deſpots, would unite their efforts againſt her, and aſſiſt in the cauſe of the enemies of equality; but the oath to uſe every effort and employ all the invincible energy of republican courage, and, if neceſſary, die, in the defence of thoſe principles had univerſally been taken. What was foreſeen is now verified; Ruſſia, England, Holland, and perhaps Spain armed againſt us, intend to try upon the water and in ports at a diſtance from the mother republic, whether the ſoldiers of equality will be able every where to fight and conquer. The empire, the King of Sardinia, the King of Bohemia and Hungary, the King of Pruſſia unite to protect and revenge the cauſe of tyranny, to wreſt from us the fruit of our labour and immenſe efforts. The French in the new world, as well as their European brethren, will teach their enemies, that a regenerated people are not impunely to be attacked, and that the ſlaves of deſpotiſm muſt fly before the ſoldiers of equality.

We confide in your patriotiſm to adopt the wiſeſt and moſt prompt meaſures. Your firſt care ſhould be to reviſit the forts, arſenals, magazines, to examine and put in operation all the means of defence which the colony can oppoſe to its enemies, and to provide the iſland, beforehand, with all it will require in the courſe of an obſtinate war.

It is of the firſt importance to keep the intercourſe between the United States and the Colony free, as it has been hitherto, to draw thence the precious aſſiſtance they afford.

The frigate L'Embuſcade, on board of which the new ambaſſador to the U. States is to embark, is to cruize in thoſe latitudes and then unite under the flag of rear-admiral Canibis. It is to that officer that the proviſional executive council have, for the preſent, entruſted the command of the naval forces, to which ſtation they had firſt appointed rear-admiral Morard Degall, who however is no longer deſtined for that command.

Citizen Genet, charge des affaires from France to the United States, will attend to furniſhing St. Domingo with proviſions; a taſk which the republic cannot undertake under the preſent circumſtances, which require the exertion of all her reſources for the ſea and land forces; the republic however, will uſe every effort to tranſmit to you, within two months, a conſiderable quantity of proviſions of all kinds, and thoſe articles which a ſtate of war will render neceſſary.

The naval forces which the proviſional executive council intends for St. Domingo will be compoſed of the ſhips le Jubiter, and l'Amerique, the frigates l'Aſtre la Bellonne, and l'Embuſcade, the tender la Promte, the flute le Marſouin and a few advice-boats.

It will be eſpecially neceſſary to take the ſafeſt meaſures to protect the return to France of the ſtate veſſels, which rear-admiral Gambis is directed to ſend to Europe. It would be dangerous to retard the ſailing of any of theſe veſſels.

The failure of any one to do what is directed by the executive council, might mar important projects, and the execution of plans adopted. The reſpectable forces intended for the ſtation of St. Domingo ſhould do away every apprehenſion, and you may reſt aſſured that every poſſible additional naval aſſiſtance will be ſent.

See that no merchantmen leave the colony without the ſafeſt precautions, without your leave and ſuch convoy as will make them reſpected.

The proviſional executive council recommends to you all local meaſures which your prudence or the courſe of events may dictate. Inſpire the colonies with the principles you have ſworn to ſupport; perſuade them, that unleſs they are united, and faithfully attached to the mother country their property and fortune are inſecure; that on her proſperity theirs depends, and that the means of reſtoring to the colonies their former ſplendor, and to their commerce its activity, is to conquer, to ſtrike terror into the hearts of their internal enemies, the only enemies we have now to combat. Let us ſhew what Frenchmen, freed from the chains of deſpotiſm, can do. We ſhall be happy and victorious as long as we are united.

Signed { PACHE, MONGE.

DECLARATION AND PRINCIPLES OF THE FRIENDS OF A PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN BELFAST,

At their ſecond meeting, on Thurſday the 10th of January, 1793.

WADDEL CUNNINGHAM in the chair.

Several years have elapſed ſince many of the wiſeſt and beſt men in England, Scotland and Ireland, ſtimulated their countrymen to demand a Parliamentary Reform, unde a conviction that it would conduce as much to the ſtability of government, as to the liberty of the people. Had that demand been unreaſonable, or that reform unneceſſary, both would long ſince have been forgotten or remained neglected. But that demand has gained ſtrength by age; and the people, inſtead of being lulled into indolence, are in danger of being rouſed into fury. Had the advice and entreaties of moderate men been attended to, the conſtitution and the adminiſtration of this country would now be ſecure; and continental revolutions would be contemplated by this free and peaceable iſland, as tranſactions in which we had no other ſhare, than that which man ſhould take in the ſufferings or the welfare of man.

Thoſe honeſt patriots who firſt excited the people, and offered their beſt advice to government, are now called upon to remind and forewarn adminiſtration of the conſequences of their former ſupineneſs, and their preſent obſtinacy. They have alſo exerted themſelves in keeping alive ſome reſpect for the conſtitution, and ſome regard for peace, together with hope of redreſs. But if their exhortation to government be ſlighted, they feel that their influence with the people will be equally diſregarded. They will then be reduced to a dilemma, which cannot long hold them in ſuſpenſe. They muſt take part with government or they muſt enliſt under the banners of the public. They muſt either co-operate in eſtabliſhing a tyranny in their country, or moſt certainly riſh into the intemperate meaſures of an indignant multitude. They may be obliged to renounce an infatuated court, or to meet their deareſt relations and friends in arms. Some may ſeek a remote retreat, and lament in ſilence the miſeries and the crimes by which their native land ſhall be overwhelmed; but the more numerous and vigorous party will aſſuredly, after ſtruggling in vain againſt the torrent, plunge into the flood of civil conteſt. They may endeavour to regulate its courſe and moderate its rage: but they will give it ſtrength and perſeverance. They will not be found among the leaſt formidable enemies or the leaſt active patriots.

We wiſh not to inſinuate that there exiſts at preſent any party hoſtile to a peaceable ſettlement—If there be, we know it not: But this we know, that the public mind is in a ferment; that the public arm is ſtong; and that the moſt deſperate propoſals may ſpeedily become the moſt grateful.

We therefore who have always ſought for reform, within the limits of the conſtitution, and ſtudied to combine liberty with peace, have determined not to ſlacken our exertions for the attainment of the one, and the preſervation of the other. We have reſolved that whatever may be the reſult of the preſent criſis, we ſhall be blameleſs; and that neither our rulers nor our fellow-ſubjects, ſhall have cauſe to accuſe us either of intemperance or remiſſneſs. But we muſt at the ſame time ſolemnly declare, that if the juſt demands of the people be deſpiſed, thoſe who refuſe and thoſe who reſiſt redreſs, will be anſwerable to poſterity, to their country and to God, for all the crimes and calamities that may follow.

In order to avert theſe evils as much as in us lies, by promoting the objects recited above, we have aſſociated under the title of the "Friends to the Parliamentary Reform" and have drawn up the following fundamental principles, in the hopes that all who approve of their ſpirit, will follow our example, by forming ſocieties of the ſame kind; ſo that the will of the public may be ſo explicitly declared on a few clear indiſputable points, that oppoſition to ſuch meaſures may find no pretext in any ſhades of difference among the people. Actuated by theſe motives we ſolicit a friendly communication and correſpondence with every ſociety in Ireland inſtituted with ſimilar views; from a deſire to receive or give information on the ſubject of an improvement in the repreſentation of the commons, in their own houſe of Parliament; on a plan for its reform; and on the moſt effectual meaſures for carrying it into execution.

PRINCIPLES

I. A conſtitution compoſed of the King, Lords and People, the latter fully and equally repreſented in a Houſe of Commons, we prefer to every other, as admirably ſuited to the genius, wiſhes and intereſts of Ireland.

II. The preſent mode of repreſentation is abſurd, unequal, and inadequate; contrary to the ſpirit of our own and of every free government.

III. We aſſert that the baſis of election ſhould be extended to the people of every religious denomination.

With a conſtitution ſo modelled, as to reſtore the juſt rights of the collective body, without infringing on the prerogative of the crown, or on the dignities of the peerage, we think this nation, whoſe loyalty has ever kept pace with their love of freedom, will be ſatisfied and reſt content. To obtain it therefore, it is the duty of every individual in the moſt remote part of the realm to come forward, as the voice of the whole people cannot be raiſed without redreſs. It is the intereſt of all orders in the ſtate, from the ſovereign through every gradation of the conſtituted powers, to ſubmit to the demands of juſtice; for that government is uncertain, fluctuating, and liable to eternal convulſions which is founded on principles oppoſed to the public will, a government to which the conſent of the community is wanting verges on deſpotiſm, and will terminate in anarchy.

LONDON, February 22.

If the National Convention put all their threats in execution, they will have a rather heavy job of it this campaign: Th y are to dethrone the King of England, and ſend his Miniſters to the Tower; to baniſh the Stadtholder, and take poſſeſſion of Holland; to uncrown the Pope, and make Italia an 85th department; to ſend commiſſioners to Ruſſia, to impriſon the Empreſs, and plant the tree of liberty at Peterſburg; to raze Vienna to the ground, and behead the Emperor; to overturn the Monarchy of Pruſſia, and eſtabliſh a National Convention at Berlin! And all this is to be done by an armed banditti, who are nearly half-ſtarved, ſhoeleſs, and ſhirtleſs, and many of them without coats; men who are paid for their labour with paper that has no credit, and who have the proſpect of famine every day before their eyes.

Feb. 26. There is no authentic news whatever of the Court of Spain having declared war againſt France; it is, however, probable, that we ſhall ſoon hear of ſuch a declaration.

The l'Etoile du Martin, from Charletton to Havre-de-Grace, is taken by the Hannibal, of 74 guns, Captain Colpoys, off Scilly. She is laden with indigo and rice, and it is a valuable prize. The Hannibal alſo chaſed two French frigates, but loſt them in the night.

Paris, Jan. 14. In the ſitting of the Council of the Commons of Paris, on the 14th inſt. the following letter was read by the Procuration of the Commons, who ſaid it had been directed to him:

"It is hereby ordered and enjoined to you, on the part of all honeſt and faithful Frenchmen, eſpecially on the part of Monſieur, the *Regent*, and the future King Louis XVII. as likewiſe on the part of all European powers, to cauſe to be taken into cuſtody and committed to priſon, on receiving the preſent, all the members compoſing the *pretend Conventional Aſſembly*, who have ignominiouſly murdered the beſt and juſteſt of all Kings, and fraudulently deceived all the inhabitants of France; moreover, you are to have taken into cuſtody, and committed to priſon, all the Jacobins, who have likewiſe conſtituted themſelves an Aſſembly; that handful of robbers, who flatter themſelves to convert into robbers 221 millions of ſouls; that handful of villians, who will neither acknowledge King, Religion, nor Law, which does no longer exiſt in that cankered globe which is to be maſſacred and deſtroyed by peſtilence; to cauſe alſo to be apprehended and dragged away a certain *late* Orleans, the noted ſon of an Oſtler, that they all may await their ſentence of death, which is due to their tranſgreſſion. Thus rid at once the whole Univerſe of the extreme or eſſence of the gall, venom, gangrene, and peſtilence, which all thoſe execrable beings have fed on and qualified. It ought to be your concern to put that order in execution, if you do not wiſh to be included among the number of thoſe beings on whom the general reſentment is ready to burſt.

"*Done at Wieſſemburgh,*
"*Jan.* 29, *in the laſt*
"*year of Robbery.*
(Signed) "GREEUN."

European Intelligence, received by the ſhip Union, Captain Beard, from Liverpool, arrived at Norfolk, on Tueſday laſt, after a paſſage of ſix weeks.

HAGUE, February 21.

The French are now in poſſeſſion of all Dutch Brabant, extending from Helmont to a little diſtance from Bergen-op-Zoom. It is reported that on the 18th, the French took poſſeſſion of the adjacent villages; on the 19th, they commenced their operations by raiſing their batteries; that on the 20th Breda was taken; and that on the evening of that day, and the ſucceeding night, a briſk cannonade was heard in the cities of Holland, adjacent to Brabant.

AVIGNON, February 17.

The Pope has written a very extraordinary letter to the National Convention, expreſſing his ſorrow for the murder of M. Baſſeville, and acknowledging the Republic of France. This letter was ſigned by Cardinal Zelada, by order of the Pope, and dated the 14th of January. Cardinal Zelada ſent with it a letter from himſelf to the Preſident of the National Convention, ſtating it to be the wiſh of the Pope that the letter from his Holineſs might be laid before the Convention.

PARIS, February 25.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

M. Tallien, in the name of the Committee of General Safety gave in a report on the troubles whith prevailed in the city of Lyons. The execution had, he ſaid, filled the Ariſtocrats of Lyons with horror. Since that period, the Tree of Liberty had been diſgraced with inſulting inſcriptions, and pamphlets had been publiſhed with threats againſt the National Convention. In one of theſe were the following words: "Tremble, Tyrants! Remember that the baſe murderers of Charles I. either all periſhed on the ſcaffold, or fell by the hands of real Engliſhmen." They were ripe, he ſaid, for a Counterrevoluſion.

Bazire called the attention of the Convention to the preſent ALARMING STATE OF PARIS:

He ſaid there exiſted a great ferment among the people, and that they were aſſembling in a tumultuous manner in very large bodies, on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions. He moved, therefore, and the Convention decreed, that the Municipality of Paris ſhould be authoriſed to purſue ſuch meaſures as they might think neceſſary for reſtoring order; even to cauſe the drum to beat to arms, if neceſſary, and that they every day ſhould give an account to the Convention of the ſtate of Paris.

The Queen of France, and her family have not yet ſtirred out of the apartment which they occupy in the Temple. The day before yeſterday, the Commiſſioners of the Commune invited them to go down into the garden to take the air, and to enjoy the benefit of the fine weather. The widow of Louis thanked them, and refuſed their offer, ſaying, that *it would be too painful for her to paſs by the door of the chamber from which her huſband had been led to the place of execution.*—She alſo refuſed to go up on the platform of the Great-Tower, at leaſt for the preſent.—Her daughter continues to be ill, and the ſwelling in her legs, is not abated.

Feb. 28. Every thing this morning ſeemed to announce that the tranquility of the Capital will not be of long duration. Large bodies of people are collected in different parts, and have threatened the ſhops of the drapers and goldſmith's.

Noon.—Authentic intelligence was this day received by the Miniſter at War, and read to the Convention, that Breda had ſurrendered to the French arms, and that Bergeon-op-Zoom was inveſted.

LONDON, March 3.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Sir John Temple, Bart. to be his Majeſty's Conſul General in the Eaſtern States of America.

The king has alſo been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Phineas Bond, Eſq. to be his Majeſty's Conſul General in the Middle and Southern States of America.

Extract of a letter from Holland, by yeſterday's mail.

"All accounts we have from our frontiers ſpeak highly of the courage and firmneſs of the troops of the Republic. Beſides the ſally made from Breda, the Heſſians made a ſortie from Maeſtricht againſt 2000 French, of whom it is reported 300 were cut to pieces. We learn that the French contrived to get poſſeſſion of a ſluice (and of the inundation of courſe) by which means they advanced as far as Moordyk, Williamſtadt, and Klundert: however, by a well-directed fire from the garriſon, they were driven off, and the ſluice ſhot through and through, ſo that the inundation has increaſed.

"The French augment in numbers near the Moordyk, near which place Dumourier himſelf has been ſeen and ſpoken to, having come there for the purpoſe of reconnoitring; the French have no guns above 6 pounders, and from the badneſs of the roads cannot get their heavier artillery along. The Moordyk is well guarded by ten or twelve armed ſhips, and the water is three miles over. We expect the arrival of 2000 Engliſh guards the day after to-morrow.

"The commander of Klundert has behaved very bravely, and indeed all the commanders of the forts who have been ſummoned to ſurrender have declared that they will defend their poſts as long as they are tenable. In ſhort all the troops are in high ſpirits, and our gun-boats in great forwardneſs, and great bounties are offered to Britiſh ſeamen to enter on board them, as they will ſoon be ready."

General Byland has been ſuſpended from his command, for having neglected to inundate the country, or to forward intelligence of the enemy's approach.

It now appears, that a ſhip was ſent to ſea, from Plymouth, by the Dutch Conſul, ſo early as the 30th of January laſt, to warn the veſſels of the Republic of the probability of a rupture with France. This ſhip had orders to cruize as far weſtward as poſſible. The Druid ſailed at the ſame time to give the ſame caution to the Engliſh veſſels.

The Jacobins have declared againſt the new Conſtitution offered by the committee of the Convention. They have even declared that they will exert their utmoſt to bring it into diſrepute with the people. It ſhould be remembered that the Jacobins have a committee of their own, employed on a ſimilar labour, of which Robertſpierre is the Preſident.

The ex-general La Fayette is ſtill in the caſtle of Spandau, near Berlin. The fate of Baron Trenck has fallen to his lot, and he probably may attain an equal celebrity.

The States-General ſeem to place their reliance wholly on the ſuccours which they expect from England and Pruſſia.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived at Helvoetſluys on Wedneſday evening, and on Thurſday morning the tranſports with the guards on board were ſeen ſtanding in with a fair wind.

No letters of marque, it may be relied on, have as yet been iſſued. To thoſe who have fitted out privateers, and made applications in conſequence, the anſwer has uniformly

been, that, Government was ready to purchaſe their veſſels.

March 5. Intelligence of the greateſt importance has been received this morning, it was brought to England by the Favorite, Capt. Brown, who arrived at Portſmouth from Havre-de-Grace, and bound to America. The intelligence ſtates that that the National Convention, after a diſcuſſion on the conduct of Spain and Portugal, and the warlike and naval preparations going on in the ports of theſe kingdoms, decreed that France is in a ſtate of war with the Sovereigns both of Spain and Portugal.

This intelligence was potted on Lloyd's books, and of courſe beyond a ſhadow of doubt.

Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia is taken by the French General Biron, and General d'Harville has driven the Auſtrians from a ſtrong poſt in Belgium.

It is believed here, that eight Portugueſe ſhips will join the Engliſh ſquadron under Admiral Goodall, we are aſſured alſo that two Spaniſh ſquadrons will act in concert with the Engliſh in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic; the firſt under M. Mazaredo, the beſt officer in the Spaniſh Navy.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, April 5.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated, Port au Prince, March 13, 1793.

"The army which is out on the plains have got quarrelling among themſelve, and are coming in to-day, to leave the plains to the mercy of the negroes, and you may depend that it will all be burnt to aſhes. The municipality made a requeſt, or rather a demand, yeſterday, that all the maſters of veſſels ſhould furniſh one third of their crew to go out on the plains—which they refuſe. They are willing to guard the town to ſave their own goods if poſſible. What will be the conſequence of our refuſal I don't know; but we ſuppoſe that they will lay a general embargo. The people are in the greateſt conſternation you can conceive of; they expect when the army comes in they will again fight among themſelves, and if they do; this town will again be burnt. there is another circumſtance which we are afraid of: a commiſſary is expected here every moment from the Cape, to enforce ſome act, which the people here are determined ſhall not take place. How it will be ſettled God only knows. I wiſh I was clear of this place of confuſion, tumult and diſorder; but it is impoſſible—they will not let one go."

If Burke, whoſe eloquence was once invincibly diſplayed in the cauſe of liberty, is now become the adorer of deſpotiſm, the change is not more aſtoniſhing, than to find, that the celebrated Colonel Tarlton, whoſe proweſs in the cauſe of tyranny was the boaſt and execration of all England and America, has lately been diſmiſſed the ſervice of the Britiſh Monarch, for the expreſſion of his regard for republican principles.

Mr. Paine has been again burnt in effigy, in Barbados. But without a bun, ſuch ſchool boy proceedings can give him but little pain.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Extract of a letter to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this city, dated Falmouth, Feb 15, via Philadelphia.

"The Engliſh government have lately given 34s. per barrel for flour, and in proportion for wheat, to be landed in Great Britain (but only by American bottoms) they continue to purchaſe thereat, and the French agents alſo. We are landing here ſome cargoes ſold to our government, and others we are about to forward to France, by order of our correſpondents; prices keep up in Spain and Portugal, ſo that we think the cargoes expected, will ſell well, unleſs our government ſhould ceaſe to purchaſe. We ſold a few days ſince, a cargo of 270 tons of flour, at 34s per barrel, ſuperfine, and 32s. fine, if the war continues we expect American veſſels will get good freights. An embargo is laid on all Engliſh veſſels.

20th Feb. It is ſaid that our government hope to buy under 34s. per barrel."

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The French are now proſecuting an expedition againſt the King of Sardinia—they expect to conquer the iſland.

By a gentleman from New-London, ſays the Norwich packet, we learn, that on Teuſday laſt, Capt Joſeph Smith, arrived there, in 13 days from Guadaloupe, who informs, that previous to his ſailing, the iſlands of Guadaloupe and Martinico were both given up to the Engliſh, by the inhabitants—and the Britiſh flags were diſplayed on the forts of both iſlands. Capt. Smith brought a number of paſſengers.

Extract from Mr. Blachard's journal, of his 45th Ærial Tour.

I SHOULD have forgotten my earthly exiſtence, had I not recollected ſome obſervations, which ſeveral learned gentlemen had requeſted me to make.——At 10h. 36. 37. 38m. I found that I was in a ſtate of perfect equilibrium in the midſt of a ſtagnant fluid; I made haſte to avail myſelf of this happy circumſtance, in order to execute the commiſſions I had been charged with.

Experiment I.

I began with emptying the ſix bottles which Doctor Caſper Wiſtar, had put in my car, containing divers liquors; they were then, all filled with that atmoſpherical air wherein I was floating, and were ſtopped up hermetically, as the accuracy of the experiment required.

Experiment II.

Doctor Ruſh had requeſted me to make an obſervation on the pulſation of the arteries, when I ſhould be arrived at my greateſt height. I found it impoſſible to make uſe of his quarter glaſs which he he had provided for that purpoſe, but I ſupplied its place by an excellent ſecond hand watch; and the reſult of my obſervations gave me 92 pulſations in the minute (the average of four obſervations made at the place of my higheſt elevation) whereas, on the ground, I had experienced no more than 84 in the ſame time, average of 4 obſervations, difference 8 pulſations more at the height of 5812 Engliſh feet, where I then was.

Experiment III.

I had been requeſted by Doctor Plunket F. Glentworth to make experiments in the etherial regions with a load-ſtone, which he had left me. On the ground it raiſed 5½ oz. avoirdupois, but at the aforeſaid height it would hardly bear 4 oz.

Experiment IV.

The loweſt ſtate of the mercury in the barometer after having brought its ſurface in its lower reſervoir to its proper level, and corrected its dilatation, was 69 lines 9 16 French meaſure, or 74 lines 8 16 Engliſh meaſure, which according to Mariot, Boyle, Deluc, and Father Cote, gives an elevation of 905 toiſes 1 foot and 6 inches (the toiſe is 6 feet) or 5431 feet 6 inches French meaſure, and at the uſual reduction 968 fathoms 4 feet, or 5812 Engliſh meaſure. This was the higheſt elavation of my balloon, without having thrown out any of my ballaſt, except the liquor contained in the ſix bottles given to me by Doctor Wiſtar. At this moment, 38 minutes after 10 o'clock, the thermometer of Reaumur 9d. Fahrenheit's 52d. 3 10.

The Earl of Dorcheſter (Sir Guy Carleton) is the perſon mentioned as appointed ambaſſador from the Engliſh court to the United States, and may be daily expected.

"We learn from good authority (ſays a letter from Madrid, dated Jan. 27) that a treaty of neutrality was this day ſigned between France and Spain.—The court went into mourning for the death of Louis, to continue three months."—It was the general opinion at Cadiz about the firſt of March, that if Spain took an active part in the war, it would be in favor of the French, as the Spaniards were confident their force was not ſufficient to oppoſe the progreſs of the French to the very capital, if invaded by land.—The body of the Spaniſh nation was ſo inimical to England, as to induce a belief, that if the king of Spain declared war, it would coſt him his head. Twelve ſail of the line were in commiſſion at Cadiz, but few or no ſailors could be procured to man them, and the court did not dare to iſſue preſs-warrants.

STAUNTON, April 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lewiſburgh, (Greenbrier county) to his friend in this town, dated April 6th, 1793.

"This day I received intelligence of the ſucceſs of twenty-two of the inhabitants of this county againſt a party of Indians, who had advanced farther into the ſettlement than they have done for many years paſt; they were diſcovered by Mr. David Tremble who had been out for the purpoſe of hunting his horſes, and was fortunate enough to have advantage of the ground—counted eleven Indians watching one of his neighbours houſes, and making his eſcape, undiſcovered by the ſavages, alarmed the neighbourhood; ſome of the people left their houſes, by doing which the Indians knew they were diſcovered—their next ſtep was to ſteal horſes, and having colled eight, were making their eſcape; but being purſued by the above number of choice men, from the mouth of Indian Creek, acroſs the county to Choal, and down ſaid river ſome diſtance—the ſavages thinking their retreat ſecure, ſeparated; leaving three with the horſes, the other eight croſſed the country to the mouth of Elk. Our people ſtill purſued thoſe with the horſes (not being then acquainted with the rout of the other party) and were fortunate enough to overtake them on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning killed the three, brought in their ſcalps, recovered all their horſes, and returned in good health, but much fatigued—the account may be depened on."

WINCHESTER, April 22.

Thurſday laſt arrived in this town, a man named William Preſton, who belonged to the Pennſylvania Levies, and was wounded and taken priſoner by the Indians at the time General St. Clair's army was defeated. Preſton was carried to the Sanduſky towns, in the vicinity of which he remained until the beginning of february laſt, when he fortunately made his eſcape. He ſays, during the latter part of his reſidence with the Indians, they were buſily employed in throwing up breaſt-works, &c. between the Maumee towns and the Miami river, about 65 miles from Fort-Jefferſon—that they ſeemed determined for war, and that two flags had arrived from the United States, both of which had been detained by them.

NORFOLK, April 24.

We do not find that the Brig Eliza brings any later intelligence than that received by the ſhip Induſtry.

Capt. Beale, of the Ship Maryland, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday evening laſt, ſpoke a veſſel bound to Baltimore from the Mediterranean, who informed him that Admiral Truguet's ſquadron, having got the firſt intelligence of war, had captured a 50 gun ſhip and 5 frigates in the Mediterranean without any reſiſtance being made.

Capt. Lombard, of the Brig Iris, from Boſton, ſpoke on Sunday morning, about 25 leagues from the Capes, a French Frigate of 32 guns. She had a Brig prize in tow, and had taken a number of others.

Capt. Beard, of the ſhip Union, alſo ſpoke the ſame frigate in lat. 38, on the edge of ſoundings; ſhe proved to be the l'Ambuſcade, who brought out the French Ambaſſador. She ſaid ſhe was bound to Boſton, and had then taken five prizes.

Entries at the Cuſtom-Houſe, ſince our laſt.

Ship Lively, Palmer, Jamaica.—Brig Eliza, Collev, London.—Sloop Jenny, Barron, St. Croix.

Clearances.

Ships—Bacchus, Vanneman, Oporto—Apollo, Moore, Cork—Sally, Clarke, Baltimore.—Fanny, Tarbert, Barbacoes.—Brig Swift, Grimes, Oporto.—Schooner Sally, Ward, New Providence.—Sloop Somerſet, Pearſon, St. Euſtatius.

RICHMOND, *April* 29.

By a gentleman who left Hampton on the 26th inſt. we learn that a French frigate off the capes, had taken five prizes, one of which was burnt, and the crew put on ſhore; and that juſt before he left Hampton, a heavy firing was heard off the capes.

Captain Tucker who arrived in Hampton ſome day laſt week, ſpoke the above frigate off the capes, ſhe proves to be the l'Ambuſcade.

On Thurſday the 25th inſtant, a purſe of Thirty Guineas, was run for over Southall's courſe, near this city, (two mile heats) and won by Mr. Nicholas Syme's horſe Peacock.—And on Friday the 26th, a purſe of Seventy Dollars, was run for over the ſame ground (two mile heats) and won by Mr. Samuel Tyler's mare Blueſkin.

There ſeems to be (ſays a New-York writer) a want of common national politeneſs in this country towards France. As they interfered not in our ſentencing criminals, during the war what poſſible right have we to paſs a judgment upon ſimilar tranſactions in France?

[*From the Philadelphia Gen. Adv.*]

By our lateſt accounts from England, government there are obliged to keep a tight rein on the people. It is now dangerous to *read* Paine's *rights of man*, tho' the *publication* of the firſt volume was at firſt not noticed by government.—A gentleman, we underſtand, comes paſſenger in the William Penn, who was obliged to fly for avowing in a public coffee-houſe, that he had read the work and approved of its principles What effect this warring with principles will produce, time muſt unfold.

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 11.

"We are now at war with France; a moſt impolitic and wicked meaſure, pregnant with miſchief to this country, and brought on by the pride and miſmanagement of our cabinet."

Delegates choſen for the next General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth.

James Williams, and Philip Thompſon, Eſquires, for Culpeper.

Col. Iſaac Zane, and Doctor William Dulaney, for Shenandoah.

Col. Thomas Mathews, for the borough of Norfolk.

Henry Guy, and —— Darby, Eſquires, for Northampton.

William Chamberlayne, and John Dandridge, Eſquires, for New-Kent.

From a London Paper, of Dec. laſt.

Mr. FOX and Mr. PITT,

Have within theſe few days completely abandoned all ideas of coalition, notwithſtanding the meaſure has for ſome weeks been earneſtly recommended by the warmeſt friends of both parties.

From Mr. Pitt's ſilence, it was believed that he would be paſſive on the occaſion, and cheerfully accommodate himſelf to the temporary emergencies. The great land-holders connected with the miniſtry and oppoſition, moſt ardently wiſhed for an event which would invigorate the executive government, and tend to pacify all their fellow-ſubjects. Gentlemen of the higheſt characters were therefore entruſted with the negociation; the chief of whom were—

The Duke of Portland, Mr. Burke,
Lord Loughborough, Mr. Windham.

The two latter, particularly Mr. Burke, urged it as the moſt ſalutary plan which could be adopted at this perilous period. He offered to conſign to oblivion all former animoſities, and to co-operate with heart in hand for the common good.

The Duke of Portland, for whom Mr. Fox has always felt and expreſſed the greateſt regard, was ſelected to requeſt a deciſive anſwer. Mr. Fox dropping at laſt all delicacy on a ſubject of ſo much importance to his peace and happineſs, declared himſelf to the following effect:

"The long intimacy which has ſo happily ſubſiſted between your grace and me makes it painful to reſiſt your application. But I have always been convinced that you approved of political candour. Permit me therefore to affirm, that although conſcious of the honor intended, by thoſe who were formerly my neareſt and deareſt friends, yet, that having ſuffered ſo much unmerited obloquey by one coalition, I am firmly reſolved never to conſent to another. The preſent are times of the moſt ſerious conſequences. The welfare of my country is paramount to every conſideration; but I am too old, too indolent, and too unambitious, to fight under the banners of government.

If however my abſence be deemed expedient to give ſtrength and efficacy to thoſe in power, I am very willing to retire to ſome foreign country, till they reſtore the deſired harmony. If this offer be a matter of indifference, as I confeſs it appears to me, I ſhall continue to diſcharge, as hitherto, my duty in parliament—condemning and approving meaſures, not men, according to the dictates of my own conſcience."

The duke of Portland made his report. The favorers of the junction were aſtoniſhed and dejected; and Mr. Burke is ſaid to have ſhed tears of ſorrow on the melancholy news.

A coalition of parties was then propoſed, without Mr. Fox. The duke of Portland was ſolicited to accept of the Premierſhip; and it was ſuggeſted, that Mr. Pitt would cordially co-operate as chancellor of the exchequer. Lord Loughborough was deſigned for the office of lord chancellor. The other arrangements were afterwards to be ſettled in the moſt amicable manner.

To this plan the duke of Portland gave his negative, avowing his perſonal attachment to Mr Fox was unalterable; and that his refuſal or acceptance of his ſhare in the government would be entirely regulated by the conduct of his right honorable friend. Thus the negociation dropped.

Mr. Pitt's final anſwer, it is alledged, was never received by the parties. His political pride and conſiſtency may very well be ſuppoſed to equal at leaſt thoſe of his formidable opponent. His manly conduct is not inferior. When, therefore, it was in contemplation to appoint him chancellor of the exchequer, under the duke of Portland, Pitt's declaration ſome years ago, immediately recurs to our memory—that in adminiſtration he was reſolved, never to truckle or be ſecond to any man.

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious houſe for the reception of Gentlemen, and aſſures them every attention ſhall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furniſh the beſt of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired, Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give ſatisfaction, by the Public's moſt obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24, 1793. [taw3m5]

NOTICE is hereby given, to all thoſe who purchaſed at the ſale (or otherwiſe indebted to the eſtate) of the late RALPH HYLTON, to make immediate payments to me, as the peculiar ſituation of that eſtate, will admit of no indulgence.

RICHARD GOODE,
Attorney for the Executors.

Manchester, April 24, 1793. [tf 4]

VIRGINIA:—

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of March, 1793.

THE Court doth order the bills in all ſuits depending at the Rules to be diſmiſſed, unleſs the plaintiffs, by themſelves, or their counſel, do appear and proſecute the ſame before or on the firſt rule day after the next term.

(A Copy)
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C C.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing buſineſs, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age; he will be taken on eaſy terms, if application is made immediately. Enquire of the Printers.

April 29, 1793.

ANCIENT POETRY.

TIMES GOE BY TURNS.—By ROBERT SOUTHWEL.

THE lopped tree in time doth grow again,
M it naked plantes renew both fruite and flow'r,
The sorriest wight may find release from pain,
The driest soile suck in some moystning shower
Times go by Turnes, and chances change by course,
From foule or faire, from better hap to worse.

The sea of fortune doth not ever flow,
Shee draws her favours to the lowest ebbe:
Her tides have equall times to come and goe,
Her loome doth weave the fine and coarsest webb;
No joy so great, but runneth to an end:
No hap so hard, but may in time amend.

Not alwaies full of leaf, nor ever spring,
Nor endless night, nor yet eternal day:
The sadest birds a season find to sing,
The roughest storme a calme may soon allay.
Thus all succeeding turnes; God tempers all,
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to falle.

A chaunce may win that by mischaunce was lost,
That net that holds no great takes little fish;
In some things all, in all things none are crost.
Fewe all they need, but none have all they wish.
Unmixed joys here to no man befall:
Who least hath some; who most, hath never all.

Report of the Secretary of the treasury, relative to the Loans negociated under the acts of the 4th and 12th of August, 1790.

[Continued from our last.]

THE second case of delay relates to the second loan. It was occasioned by a determination to suspend the orders for its application, till information was received, of its having been contracted for.

One motive to this determination has been already intimated; namely, the yet untried and immature state of our fiscal arrangements. The general reasoning on this head, was strengthened by an occurrence altogether unlooked for, which disclosed itself on the 23d of August 1790, eleven days after the rising of Congress; an occurrence which they had not contemplated in their pecuniary dispositions. I allude to the commencement of an Indian war; which was announced in a letter from governor St. Clair, dated on the above mentioned day; the progressive extent and consequences of which could of course not be foreseen. Under such circumstances, I judged it for the public interest and safety to hold the resource, which the prospect of a loan presented, under the power of the treasury, till advice should be received of the actual institution of the loan; with intention then to dispose of it as should appear adviseable, under a better matured view of our pecuniary situation and prospects.

Hence the delay which attended the application of the second loan; the first in fact that originated subsequent to the laws for borrowing. But after advice had been received of its having been set on foot, no time was lost in converting it with due dispatch to its proper uses. There was only, not an anticipation of its application. As early as May 24th, 1791, I wrote a letter to Mr. Short (a copy of which is in possession of the house) empowering him to apply the proceeds of all future loans, as they should accrue, in payments to France; except as to such sums as therein were, or afterwards should be *previously* and *specially* reserved. This arrangement was calculated to obviate the inconvenience of leaving the proceeds of the loans, for any considerable time unemployed. At the period of making it, and not sooner, the public prospects appeared to me sufficiently unfolded, to render a general and permanent disposition free from hazard. This instruction preceded in due season all the loans subsequent to that of March, 1791.

Whatever delay, therefore may have attended succeeding investments for paying the French debt, is not attributable to this department: And I think it will not appear, that any has been incurred, in respect to the sums which were destined for the public service here. In judging of this point it will be proper to observe, that a latitude of six months, for making their payments, has been reserved to the money lenders, though with liberty to make them earlier. It was however, necessary for the treasury to regulate its bills according to the possible delay, lest they should not meet adequate funds. The general policy adopted was to let them fall upon the rear of each loan; this giving a freer course for early payments to France, and best conciliating a certainty of funds for answering the bills, with as little double interest as possible.

It will appear, that notwithstanding the arrangement which was made, a considerable time intervened between the two last payments to France, while there were funds in hand waiting for employment. It may be expected, that the causes of this procrastination, though as I have said not imputable to this department, should be unfolded to the House. Particular circumstances however, induce me to confine myself to stating generally, that the delay proceeded, in the first place, from an expectation given to Mr. Short and kept up from time to time by the French minister of Marine, that a plan would be adopted, to which a decree of the National Assembly was requisite, for converting a large sum into supplies for St. Domingo—which Mr. Short concluded justly must come out of the foreign fund, and consequently suspended its application in Europe.—In the second place, from a desire to settle, previously to further payments, a definitive rule, by which the monies paid should be liquidated and credited to the United States.

Both the one and the other appears to have been procrastinated from period to period, by the disordered state of French affairs, and to have finally issued contrary to expectation. It would be an unnecessary commitment of my opinion to declare, how far the delay appears to me to have been justified by the causes—But being led by the occasion to take notice of it, I think it improper to send it abroad, liable perhaps to misconstruction, without observing, that the inducements, appear to me, to have been weighty—that the delays naturally grew out of the circumstances, and that I am entirely persuaded of the goodness of the motives which governed. The correspondence before the Senate, contains the particulars of the transaction.

Having pointed out the instances of material delay which happened, and the causes of them, it remains to state what circumstances there are to counterbalance the loss on that account.

These circumstances are of two kinds.

1. Gain by exchange in the sale of bills drawn by the treasury and upon the higher rate of interest on the credits which were given for those bills, than was payable on the fund upon which they were drawn.

2. Gain by exchange on the payments to France.

According to my calculation, founded on the best information extant, the real par of the metals between the United States and Amsterdam, makes a current guilder equal to 35 89-100 ninetieths of a dollar. The lowest rate which has been obtained for the bills has been 36 4-11 ninetieths, with an allowance of sixty days credit without interest. Making a deduction for the interest the bills were still sold above the true par: In some instances they have been sold as high as 40 cents and 7 milles per guilder, with interest for the whole term of the credit given.

The rate of interest for the credits allowed upon the bills was 6 per cent. the mean interest paid upon the fund 5 per cent. producing consequently a gain of one per cent.

With regard to the payments to France, if the current rate of exchange between Paris and Amsterdam at the moment of each remittance or payment were to govern, a large profit would result to the United States. But certain equitable considerations will produce deductions, which will greatly lessen this advantage; yet making a liberal allowance for them, there is ground to calculate that a saving may be made in this particular, more than sufficient to indemnify for the loss of interest.

Hence any positive advantage which will have been otherwise gained, will probably be undiminished by that circumstance.

I proceed in the next place, to state the views which prevailed respecting the sums that have been from time to time drawn for; the purposes they have hitherto answered, and the further advantages to be expected from the measure.

The direct object of all the sums drawn for prior to July 1792, was the purchase of the debt. A collateral consideration which operated in the first stages of drawing, has also been mentioned. It has likewise been stated, that the early purchases of the debt are to be ascribed to the instrumentality of the fund derived from the loans. This idea shall now be explained.

Two mistakes appear to have influenced the impressions which have been entertained in relation, directly or indirectly to this subject. First, it seems to have been all along forgotten, that a considerable part of the duties is always outstanding, on account of the credits which are given; whence the assertion, that the sinking fund has continually overflowed from domestic resources. Second, it seems to have been taken for granted that the proceeds of the loans have remained apart, distinct from the mass of the money in the treasury; while in truth the course of the business has been to turn them over to the treasurer by warrants as they have been received, so as to form a part of the aggregate, from time to time appearing in his hands and in his accounts. The banks have been the agents employed for selling the bills. Sometimes warrants on account have issued upon them, for the sums accruing from the sales, at other times the warrants have been deferred till the whole proceeds of any parcel have been received and the accounts of the banks settled at the treasury; as the state of the treasury has happened to render the one or the other most convenient.

The banks of North America and New-York, were the agents for the sale of all the bills, which were sold prior to April 1792, amounting to 1,006,526 dollars and 6 cents. Of this sum 361,391 dollars and 4 cents, were passed over to the treasury in 1791—327,136 dollars and 22 cents in March 1792, and 140,000 dollars in June following—the residue having remained as heretofore stated, in deposit with the bank of North America under a special consideration. This is exclusive of certain bills furnished for the use of the department of state, amounting to 78,766 dollars and 67 cents.

The remainder of the bill which have been sold beginning in April 1792, were sold by the bank of the United States, and its branches at New-York and Baltimore. The accounts of the sales had just been made out for settlement, when the present enquiry began, but warrants had not yet issued for placing the proceeds in the treasury. It will be remarked that from the terms of credit allowed, they only began to be receivable in October last; the 26th day of which month the first return made by the bank, shews a sum of 127,225 dollars and 53 cents received; and that the collection had not been completed when the accounts of sales were rendered.

There are different views of the subject which will enable the House to perceive that the possession of the fund in question was necessary to enable the treasury to furnish the means of making all the purchases which were made prior to July, 1792.

It is true, that there was a surplus of revenue to the end of the year 1790, equal to 1,374,656 dollars and 40 cents, which was appropriated to purchases of the debt; and from the credits then given upon the duties, this surplus would naturally come into the treasury in the course of the year 1791.

But the legislature foreseeing that the revenue of 1791, from the same cause, could not actually be in the treasury, within that year, to face the appropriations upon it (which it is to be observed were nearly commensurate with the fund) inserted a clause in the law, appropriating the surplus of 1790, to the purchase of the debt, which authorized a reservation of so much of that surplus as might be necessary to make the payments of interest during 1791; in case of a deficiency in the receipts into the treasury, on account of the current revenue of the year.

It will appear to the House, upon a recurrence to the Treasurer's quarterly account, ending the 30th of September, 1791, that the balance of cash then on hand, was 662,233 dollars and 99 cents.

At that time there had been paid into the treasury, upon warrants, from the proceeds of the bills drawn upon the foreign fund 361,391 dollars and 34 cents. Consequently, the balance of cash, had it not been for that auxiliary, would have been only 300,842 dollars and 65 cents; considering the whole balance in the treasury as representing an equal sum of the proceeds of the bills.

Even in a time of complete peace, in a country where a small extent of monied capital forbids a reliance upon large pecuniary aids to be suddenly obtained—a prudent administrator of the finances could not feel entirely at ease, with a less sum at all times in the certain command of the treasury, than 500,000 dollars, for meeting current demands and extra exigencies, which in the affairs of a nation are every moment to be expected. But with a war actually on hand, and a possibility of its extension to a more serious length, he would be inexcusable, in leaving himself with a less sum at command; unless from an impracticability of doing otherwise. It would be always his duty to combine two considerations—the chance of extra calls for money, and a possibility of some failure in the receipts which were expected. Derangements of various kinds may happen in the commercial circle, capable of interrupting for a time the punctual course of payments to the treasury. It is necessary to a certain extent to be prepared for such casualties.

But during the year 1791, there was a circumstance, which operated as an additional reason for keeping a respectable sum always on hand. The loans of the domestic debt were going on till the last of September of that year; while at the same time, the interest was in a course of payment—It was therefore, always uncertain what sum would be payable at the end of a quarter; this depending on the eagerness or backwardness of the public creditors in bringing forward their subscriptions, or their claims as non-subscribers. The omissions, at the end of a preceding quarter, might be expected to fall upon a subsequent one—and it was necessary to be prepared for that possibility; of course to keep in hand a larger fund for contingent demands. This necessity extended to the termination of the period for receiving subscriptions; because the treasury was to be prepared on the supposition, that the whole of the domestic debt would then be in a state to receive interest either as *subscribed* or *unsubscribed*. But this did not in fact happen—A part of the sum which were presented were crouded into the last days of the quarter and were too late for a dividend. A considerable sum remainded ultimately in a form, which according to the terms of the provision did not intitle it to interest, either as *subscribed* or as *unsubscribed* debt.

Hence the cash in the treasury on the 1st of October 1791, was by a considerable sum greater than was to have been counted upon or than might have happened.

The conclusion which results from the foregoing observations is this—that the purchases which preceded the 1st of October 1792, and which amounted to 699,984 dollars and 23 cents in specie could not have been hazarded, but for the aid of the sums which had actually accrued from the proceeds of the bills and the expectation of those which were to accrue from the yet uncollected proceeds of others.

Had it not been for this aid, the treasury would have been left more bare, than was consistent with the security of public credit and the certain execution of the public service.

There is however a later period in the state of the treasury, which will more completely illustrate the idea intended to be established. This is the 2d of July, 1792.

On that day, the balance of cash in the treasury, comprehending the deposits in all the banks, and including a sum of 200,000 dollars, received on loan of the bank of the U. States, together with a sum of 220,900 dollars in bills drawn upon domestic funds, the proceeds of which had not been received, was 623,133 dollars and 61 cents.

Prior to this period a further sum of 545,902 dollars and 89 cents arising from the sales of foreign bills had been placed in the treasury, by warrants, making with the former sums placed there from the same source, 907,294 dollars and 23 cents.

Had it not been for this auxiliary, and that of the loan from the bank, the treasury would then have been in arrear 484,160 dollars and 62 cents. It therefore necessarily follows, that for the purchases to that period, which amounted in specie to 942,672 dollars and 54 cents, at least 484,169 dollars and 62 cents must have come from the foreign fund.

But when it is considered, for the reasons which have been stated, and which will hereafter be fortified by others, tending as I conceive, to give them conclusive force, that the sum in the treasury at the period in question, was barely what ought to have been there for safety, and for due supply to current demands—It will follow that the whole or nearly the whole of the purchases which were made previous to July 1792, were made by the means or instrumentality of the foreign fund.

A similar view, extended to the subsequent quarter, will exhibit this point in a still clearer light. The balance then in the treasury, including a further loan from the bank of 100,000 dollars, was only 420,914 dollars and 51 cents.

What then, it may be asked, became of the surplus of revenue to the end of the year 1790? What was the office performed by that fund during the period in question?

The answer is, that it served exactly the purpose which was anticipated by the legislature. It came in aid of the current receipt for satisfying the current expenditure of 1791, with particular reference to the interest of the debt. This will easily be comprehended when it is recollected that the appropriations made during 1791, upon the revenues of that year, and some small surplusses of antecedent appropriations, amounted to three millions six hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents; that the revenues themselves amounted to no more than three millions five hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighteen cents; and that at the end of 1791, there were outstanding in bonds for the duties on imports, besides the chief part of the proceeds of the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, then also uncollected, 1,828,269 dollars and 28 cents.

On this point likewise, of the surplus of revenue to the end of the year 1790, it is presumeable a misapprehension has been entertained. It seems to have been supposed, that that surplus, as well as the proceeds of the foreign fund, have been kept separate and distinct from the common mass of the monies appearing from time to time to be in the treasury. It has been already observed, that this was not the case with regard to the foreign fund. It is now proper to add, that it has not been the case, either, with regard to the surplus in question. That surplus, as received by the collectors of the customs, has regularly passed into the treasury, and appears in the quarterly accounts of the treasurer for the periods to which they relate.

It is the course of the treasury, resulting from the constitution of the department, for all monies from whatever source, to be brought into it, to constitute an aggregate; subject to the dispositions prescribed by law. The monies to be employed in the sinking fund, have consequently only been separated, as they have been called for, *for actual investment*. The only exception to this, relates to that part of the sinking fund, which is created by the interest of the debt purchased. This has been included in the quarterly dividends, and covered by the warrants, in favor of the cashiers of the banks for paying those dividends, after which, they have passed into a distinct account, in the books of the bank opened with Samuel Meredith, as agent to the commissioners of the sinking fund.

(To be continued.)

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